

We publish elsewhere a letter from a leading Democrat and an esteemed friend, for whose judgment we have very great respect, dissenting from our position in regard to the next National Democratic Convention. There is a conflict in our conclusions, however, rather than in our views. Indeed, there is little or no difference of opinion in regard to the political situation. Our correspondent has in some instances misconceived our position, which we will correct in the course of our reply.

We agree with our correspondent that "the preservation of American liberty depends, in a great degree, upon a speedy return to those ancient landmarks which our fathers set, and this desirable end can only be attained by a restoration of the Democratic Party to power." In our issue of June 9th we said: "We see too plainly that in the defeat of the party of which 'the General Grant' is the representative man, lies the only hope for the preservation of the equality of each State in the 'Federal Union, the preservation of the right of personal liberty and the preservation of the right of local self-government, and seeing this we will not allow anything to turn us from our steadfast purpose to use every effort in our power to bring about that defeat." To this end we will not permit "jealousy—the feelings of pride, the impracticable adherence to past opinions upon past subjects nor sectional distrust to distract the harmony of its councils or the unity of its action."

But we cannot better answer our correspondent than by republishing our views as given in the JOURNAL of June 3d. He will find that in most respects we agree, and that in others he has unintentionally misrepresented us. Upon this subject we then said:

"In the past, declining to accept as a 'boon what we claimed as a right, we of the South have sought to work out our own salvation. In every instance, however, in which we have attempted to accomplish anything beyond our own territorial limits, disaster has come upon us and our enemies. The grand Union Convention which met in Philadelphia, when Massachusetts and South Carolina entered in arm, was not more barren than the one which met in New York Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair."

"Upon our own soil our success has been as marked as has been our defeat beyond it."

"It is not to be denied, however, that we have friends at the North, honest, earnest, zealous friends, ready to work for us, and what is more to the point, there is a class of men there daily growing in numbers and importance, who feel that their interest is bound up in ours."

"For the reason that they begin to see that the destruction of personal liberty and of the right of local self-government at the South is the sure prelude to their destruction at the North."

"It seems, then, that the cause of personal liberty, the cause of local self-government, and this, in other words, is the cause of the South, is daily gaining strength in all parts of our common country."

"That its adherents at the North, when fighting alone, can win victories has been attested in almost every State beyond Mason's and Dixon's line. That its adherents at the South, when fighting alone, can win victories is also beyond dispute. Yet, singular to say, when these two parties are fused into one instead of winning victories they invariably meet with defeat."

"Such has been the bitter experience of the past. Realizing this state of things, and in view of the Presidential campaign, our friends at the North have taken what in the political parlance of the day is termed a 'new departure.'"

"Mr. VALERIANUS, of Ohio, inaugurated the movement in the Dayton Resolution, and the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky Conventions have endorsed it, and doubtless in the other Northern States, as opportunity offers, our friends will fall into line."

"What does this new departure mean? It means simply this: Our friends at the North, the friends of Constitutional Government, are preparing and organizing for the next Presidential campaign so that when the fight comes they will have no useless encumbrances. All the sick and wounded are to be sent to the rear. In plain English, in order to secure success in the future it is necessary that the crimes and oppressions of the past shall be compounded and condoned. As these wrongs were committed against the South, it would be contrary to human nature to expect Northern men, even though they be Democrats, not to forgive and forget them. It is easy for men to forgive injuries done to their neighbors. We expect no dissenting action from the Northern or any other people. Our reliance now is upon the belief that they begin to see that danger threatens them, and that they cannot now save themselves without embracing us also. They have come to see, too, that to protect themselves from wrong hereafter they must forgive and fraternize with men who have heretofore wronged us. They now stand ready to do this; to bury in oblivion the recollection of the violence done to the Constitution during the last ten years. We cannot blame them for pursuing this course. Sound sense, good policy and the experience of the past alike dictate it."

"Indeed, we are satisfied that upon this platform alone can the fight be won. The only option is between victory in the new departure and defeat in the old. Yet we of the South may be pardoned for hesitation in approving or endorsing in the faintest form either the XIVth or XVth Amendments, or the manner in which they are to be put on us. All that we can be expected to say is that we submit to them. This we

are willing to say and to do. We are not prepared now any more than we have ever been to admit that the action of the South in the late war was criminal. We do not propose to do so now or in the future, and such we believe to be the feeling of the South."

"Can this apparently possible conflict between the necessities of the Northern Democrats and the honor of Southern Democrats be reconciled? We think it can, and by an alliance between the wings of the party instead of a fusion."

"Let Southern Democrats say to their Northern brethren: 'Experience has taught us that the time has not yet come when we can unite and act as a party, one and indivisible. Let us, however, act in harmony. We of the South, while we desire to maintain our own self-interest, see and appreciate the necessities of your position. We believe your cause is for the future our cause—the common cause of personal liberty and local self-government. We have confidence in you, and we believe you can fight our battle unaided more effectively than with our assistance. We therefore propose in the coming Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and to make the platform; no Southern man shall appear or take any part, but we will leave you free to name your leader, and to shape the plan of the coming battle. We do this trusting in your honor, and with the assurance that though the South may decline the honors, she will not shrink from the labors of the campaign.'"

"Thus free and unencumbered we have no fear of defeat for our friends in the North, nor have we any apprehension for our success at the South. Ku Klux Bells and Southern Outrages will not become state thunder and speedily pass out. Policy, self respect and good taste will all be satisfied in the demonstration that though experience is bitter it is blessed in that we retain its teachings."

"Our correspondent will see that we have been guided entirely by our judgment and not by our feelings. We prefer rather to leave everything, the platform, the candidates and the plan of the campaign to our Northern friends than to dictate in any manner or make any threat. We erect no standard; we do not propose to fold our arms. It is the honors and not the labors of the campaign which we should decline. We propose to take the best we can get, even if it be only a half loaf, for we know that with the success of Radicalism we will have only a stone for our portion. For these reasons, as well as because we have confidence in the National Democratic Party—because it has been 'rocklessly true to principle,' because it has 'jeopardied its success, when a graceful yielding would have brought office and emolument,' because in its success was the only hope of constitutional government, we are willing to pledge our support to its candidates without participating in its deliberations."

"We do not expect the Democratic party at the North to concur with us, in many of the opinions and feelings connected with the late war." "We do not ask our party friends," we said in our editorial of June 29th, "to mourn with us over our dead brothers and defeated cause. We appeal to no people on the globe for sympathy—we fought without it—we lost without it. We propose to work out our material regeneration by our own efforts, and without surrendering our manhood and honorable pride."

"These are not matters for political conventions and party platforms. We are as much interested in the maintenance of good government in the United States as those who fought in her armies or labored in her legislative councils. Indeed, we have been the chief, if not the only sufferers from the vindictiveness and violence which has characterized the spirit and action of the General Government since the war. We are, therefore, willing from necessity, if from no other motive, to work for the future. We cannot agree as to the past, and it is without political significance, unless our friends render it so by joining in the 'Radical party cry of rebellion' and 'treason.'"

"Our correspondent will see from these extracts, that there is really little difference in our views. He thinks that good policy demands that we should take part in the Convention. We differ. Our aims are the same. We go different roads to promote them. We shall both be found side by side, battling for the Democratic candidate, whether his or our views prevail."

"We have had numerous complaints in regard to the political bias of Northern school books. This cannot be too carefully guarded against. The impressions made upon the minds of our children at school, by teachers and books frequently last them through life. When Southern teachers are publishing works of such high order of merit, the necessity of going North for our text books begins to be an exception. We do trust more and more attention will be paid to this important matter."

"We publish this morning the proceedings of meetings in Columbus and Edgecombe. The character of the proceedings and the candidates put forward indicate

the feeling in these counties. They give the best evidence of the character of the people."

Ex-Governor HENRY T. CLARK and W. F. LEWIS, Esq., are representative men. The county does not contain more worthy citizens, or any into whose keeping the interests of the people could be better confided. It is to be hoped that the colored people of Edgecombe will not be led into the support of men who have neither the qualifications of head or heart to represent their true interests in the important body which will assemble in September."

The nomination of Captain JOHN W. ELLIS in Columbus will be received with favor beyond the limits of his county. We need such men in the Convention to look to other interests than those of his immediate county. We look for a majority in Columbus for Ellis and Convention unopposed in his political history."

Halifax has also placed in the field three gentlemen who are known and respected throughout the borders of the State. Mr. EDWARD CONIGLAND, RICHARD SMITH, Esq., and Colonel FRANK M. PARKER are gentlemen of the highest order of ability, of spotless integrity and sound judgment. It is just impossible for a cause represented by such candidates and embracing among its adherents ninety-nine one-hundredths of the intelligent people of the State to be defeated. We regard the election as a foregone conclusion."

John Pool and his Address.

This man publishes in the *Carolina Era*, the new Radical paper in Raleigh, an "Address to the People of North Carolina." It is a fit sequel to the recent "Address" of Mr. S. F. Phillips, Holden's successor as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee—the only difference being that Pool's effrontery is more marked and his sneaking and sly malignity less adroitly concealed. The whole tenor of the document is to frighten the people of the State from their propriety and duty in the matter of the approaching Conventional election, and at the same time to brand them, in the eyes of the country, with a spirit of insubordination and disloyalty. And yet, in the face of such undisguised and patent purposes, the miserable hypocrite has the impudence to prate of his gratitude to the people for the honors that they have bestowed upon him, and of his high estimate of the position of an American Senator!

"An American Senator!" It is, indeed, one of the most wonderful evidences of the degeneracy of the times, that the American Senate should embrace such material as John Pool, who has no claim either to popular or private consideration, by virtue of either public or personal qualifications—who perjured himself in the declaration that he accepted office under the Southern Confederacy "for the purpose of embarrassing it"—and whose whole political career has been a series of unworthy tricks and sinister and selfish plots for his own aggrandizement, at whatever sacrifice of the public good or of honest aspiration!

We do not propose to follow "Seeking John" through the various serpentine twistings of his letter. It would be to travel over a dirty track. We are surprised that so cunning a schemer should have allowed himself to be entrapped in the unwitting confession, in the outset of his address, that the conferring of the rights to vote upon his allies and friends, the negroes, was brought about by the conviction "that the part of the Radical leaders at the North" that "a new element in Southern politics" was required! This is what, of course, we have long known, and what we, in common with all fair and observing men, have endeavored to impress upon the negroes. They were allowed to vote not because the Radical "powers that be" thought them entitled to the ballot or fit for its intelligent exercise, but because, as Pool elsewhere admits, "ignorant and poor, subject to the prejudice of race, they would exercise the right in the interest of the party which conferred it!"

Could anything be so infamous and so blushing, and at the same time so characteristic? When the colored vote shall cease to be cast in the interests of John Pool, we are warranted by all we know of the man in saying that he would be the first to wish to abrogate it. Were such a consummation possible.

The pretentious little man, who so pompously writes himself "American Senator," places himself in tragic attitude, and declares that "the danger thus (by the renewed hostility to the government of its conquered enemies)" threatened to the Southern States has deeply impressed me for the last two years." Yes, most immoderate patriot, to that extent that, "for the past two years" and more, you have omitted no opportunity, on the floor of the United States Senate, in State Chamber, inquisition rooms, and elsewhere, to fabricate hostility where none existed, and to exaggerate it ten-fold where it did!

You have labelled your State day by day, you have slandered her best citizens—you have opposed amnesty for those who were not half so complicated with the "rebellion" (so-called) as yourself—and you have sought to embroil the community in strife by advising the negroes in a public address to slay, burn and steal, and by counselling a respite to military lawlessness! That you did the latter you now admit, although, quite recently, you authorized a denial of Mr. Badger's statement of what transpired in Gov. Holden's office, last summer, with regard to the Kirk war upon the liberties of the people. Mr. Badger may well return "the lie" you are said to have given him, in view of your declaration, in this address, that "it would have been more prudent and just to have founded the impeachment of Gov. Holden upon his having long permitted wholesale scourging, murder and assassination to continue, without a much earlier resort to every measure for their suppression!" An implied, if not a positive endorsement of all that Holden did, and proof sufficient that John Pool was fully capable of advising, and did advise, the arrest and "losing in the woods"

of such gentlemen as Gov. Graham, Bragg and others! What, again, could be more infamous or more characteristic?

The immoderate "milk" in seeking John's "document," is the proposed call for a Convention to change a Constitution, under the inspiration of which such scoundrels as he rose to the top of the pot. *Hinc illa lachrymæ.* Of course he denounces it with the usual number of standard epithets, and inferentially names Executive interference. But John Pool's frailties in this respect will be as impotent as Mr. Phillips' mimic thunder. We do not believe that our people are so benighted in the discharge of a vital and solemn public duty,—one of the most important they have ever been called on to perform,—by the silly fustian and mock bravado of such Chinese war-rirs.

Quoth John: "In times of tumult evil disposed and unworthy men are thrown upon the surface and gain temporary power for mischief." You have written your autobiography, John, and drawn a striking caricature of the "American Senator." Never did this man impress on metallic plate a more faithful presentment of John pool.

Little John Pool, my Jo! You were not a great man, Your squires were like the *snipe*, John, You *sniped* where'er you went; And now you're growing old, John, The same old *snipe* you go, And honest men *sniped* you then, Little John Pool, my Jo!

Mr. E. C. BADGER, Jr. Holden's successor as the Chairman of the Wake County Radical Executive Committee, publishes a card in the Raleigh *Telegram*, announcing his appointments to constitute the Committee. He thus announces the Raleigh portion of the Committee: "I have appointed the following gentlemen: F. Lee, J. B. Neahery, J. T. Buckland, James H. Jones and Friday Jones." Lee is carpet-bag Sheriff of Wake, Buckland is carpet-bag Constable, Neahery nobody, and both the Joneses turbulent negroes. Shades of the mighty!

DIFFERENT MEN have different and peculiar likes and dislikes, partialities and antipathies. We have known those whose prejudice against cats amounted to terror, and others whose love for them was of the most feeling character. It is rare, however, that a man's idiosyncrasy takes the direction of special fondness for criminals and convicts. This, however, seems to be the penchant of "our City's," the President of the United States. He appointed Kilpatrick, the *rene*, to a foreign mission, made Sikes, the murderer, a full minister, Bergen, the brutal outlaw, a consul, and has just pardoned Bowen, the bigamist, probably with a view of giving him, also, a further substantial proof of regard!

Necessity for a Convention, Speaker Jarvis.

We continue this morning our extracts from the address of speaker JARVIS upon the necessity for a Convention. The points discussed are the Township system, the Code of Civil Procedure, the repeal of the Census law and the repeal of annual sessions of the Legislature. These are all expensive, and some of the others and objectionable features in our State Constitution, which should be amended. We direct attention to them:

I pass now to notice a second great necessity for a Convention—the abolition of the township system. The idea of allowing two justices of the peace and a clerk—called township trustees—to meet at any time and at any place, in their private parlors, by the roadside or in the woods, in the day time or in the night time, does not suit the genius of our people. This little star chamber court has grown into such bad odor with our people that I believe everybody, without regard to party or color, is now in favor of abolishing the township system. It is useless for me to dwell on this point, for I am here without an antagonist. No one has the nerve or hardihood to say he is in favor of continuing the township system. And yet, that a Convention to abolish it, it may be continued two years longer at least, and as much longer as our people choose to submit to outrage and wrong.

Like a third great necessity for a Convention may be found in the most justly despised code of civil procedure, and in the chaos and confusion this child of the carpet baggers has introduced into our laws, hitherto plain and simple, and the increased expense in the administration of justice, hitherto so cheap that no man need abandon his rights. The least objectionable thing I can say of the present system of jurisprudence in North Carolina is, that it consists of unfathomable mysteries. Notwithstanding the fact that our people know anything about it, the warmest advocates the system has are to be found among the younger lawyers, and the most they say for it, when questioned as to its merit, is to frankly admit that they like it. Because they know as much about that system as the old lawyers do. Well, sir, it is true. They do, and that is but little. If the abominable system is to be continued, (God and the people forbid it), the present generation may possibly get as far as the ab's and ba's, and by that time its warmest friends (if indeed it then has any friends) will cry out "Deliver us from this age of ignorance of the law into which we have fallen."

Are you willing to continue this system two years longer, when the people are anxious to quit this strange path into which they have been led by stronger hands and into which they have been wandering for two and a half years in ignorance and darkness, to walk again in that old familiar track made smooth by time, and lighted up by the wisdom and experience of those who, "though dead, still tread with us?" When you people are seated in that grand old temple of justice, and builded by our English ancestors and adorned by the great jurists of this country, one thinks that they will sing "Home again from a foreign shore."

I mention this for a further necessity for a convention the repeal of that feature in section 5, art. II, that requires the legislature to have the census of the State taken in 1875, and every ten years thereafter. About the only good that can result from taking the census, under the supervision of the State, will be to create a few more of those. It will cost \$75,000 to \$100,000 for a good, greater than to increase the burden of the people, for this work is done every ten years by the general government. To do this work one time will cost enough to pay for the Convention twice.

Section 2 of art. II, which requires the Legislature to meet annually, furnishes a good argument in favor of a convention. In my opinion, one of the

great evils of modern legislation is that we have no such gathering. Under our present constitution the legislature must meet every winter. It is mid summer after the adjournment before the laws passed or amended get into the hands of the officers of the courts, much less the people, who are to be governed by them. Before they are read over the legislature is in session again, repealing, amending and passing new ones. So that between the code of civil procedure and this kind of legislation, the best informed among us is risking too much when he undertakes to say what the law is and what it is not. And besides, one winter's session of the legislature costs more now than our whole State government did before the war. How much happier we would be if we could only be restored to our old customs. A convention can do it.

## THE ROBESON OUTLAWS.

The Attack upon the Outlaws by Citizens. Three Citizens Killed and Several Wounded. Another Engagement Proposed. The Excitement in Lumberton. The Parant to Continue. The Condition of the Wounded, &c.

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 11.

DEAR JOURNAL—On Saturday last a posse of one hundred and fifty men, levied from the different townships of this county, were sent, under command of Captain F. M. Wishart, a brave and daring citizen of this county, to Suffolk town to look after the outlaws. On Sunday night the wife of George Applewhite and two or three other mulattoes known to be in sympathy with the outlaws were arrested and sent down on Monday morning and lodged in jail at this place. During the day, Monday, several others of the friends and accomplices of the outlaws were arrested, including the wife of Henry Berry Lowry. The camp of the posse had been established at Baile's store, on the railroad, and while a squad of men were escorting the prisoners to the camp, when about one hundred yards from Baile's store the outlaws, who were lying in ambush, fired upon them. The citizens returned the fire, and a desperate battle ensued. One citizen, Mr. McMillan, was killed outright, and two others, Messrs. McNeill and Brown, were mortally wounded. Jim Lowry, a mulatto, who was with the citizens, acting as guide, was also wounded—it is feared mortally. The engagement lasted but a few minutes, when the outlaws retreated and the citizens pursued with vigor. Another engagement occurred at a landing on Lumberton river near Luman's bridge, in which Alex. Brown and Danan McCornie were wounded severely, but not dangerously, and Berry Barnes slightly. The outlaws were in a bateau on the river when a loaded gun, after firing on the citizens they followed into the water. What injury they sustained is unknown.

Heavy firing was heard again this morning in the direction of Tom Lowry's house, but no particulars are known. The excitement here is intense. The citizens are thoroughly aroused, and the parent will be continued until this band of devils is exterminated.

It is written hastily at the depot, where the train is waiting, in the midst of excitement and confusion. P. S. The names of the citizens killed are Hector McMillan, Hector McNeill and Archd. Brown. McMillan was instantly killed, and the other two mortally wounded, have since died. Jim Lowry will die, in haste, M.

THE ROBESON COUNTY FIGHT.—We publish, in another article, a communication from a kind friend at Lumberton giving a graphic account of the engagements between the outlaws and the Sheriff's posse, on Monday, as far as the particulars can yet be obtained. The accounts collected here yesterday, from passengers via the W. & C. R. Railroad, are substantially the same, although perhaps not quite as complete.

Messrs. B. Godwin and A. J. McNair arrived here yesterday afternoon with a note from Sheriff McMillan to Mayor Martin requesting him to endeavor to supply them with arms for the citizens of Robeson county, who are turning out in large numbers, but who are almost totally without arms and ammunition. The city, it seems, is powerless to aid, and these gentlemen were therefore compelled to appeal to private citizens, some of whom have taken the matter in hand, and will endeavor to raise the required supply.

From Mr. McNair we learned that the attack upon the party about Baile's Store was a complete surprise, but that our men fought most gallantly, although their enemies had the advantage of being concealed in the woods, while the posse were upon the open railroad track. Capt. F. M. Wishart, commanding the posse, is said to have acted in a particularly brave and noble manner, he having stood up and exchanged five pistol shots with Henry Berry Lowry. Capt. Wishart escaped unhurt, but Lowry is thought to have been hit.

The wounded men were taken to Baile's store and a message was at once sent to Lumberton requesting the attendance of Dr. R. P. Lewis, who immediately, without regard to his own personal safety, set forth in the night, and through the Senfleton district, and quickly accomplished the 12 miles between Lumberton and Baile's store. Arriving there, he did all that was possible for Messrs. Arch. Brown and Hector McNeill, who were mortally wounded, and who died yesterday morning.

There is not only great excitement in Robeson county, but an intense feeling of sympathy pervaded all classes in this community yesterday afternoon, when the distressing news arrived here. Advice in regard to the summoning of the posse, withheld for fear that the publication might be detrimental to the objects of the expedition—had been already received here, and a far different result was anticipated. As it is, we hope that the prosecution of the affair may yet result in the capture or death of all of the gang.

The wives of the outlaws are, we learn, all in prison at Lumberton.

Daily Journal 12th.

THE ROBESON COUNTY OUTLAWS. CAPTURE OF POP OXENDINE—IN JAIL, HERE—ALL QUIET ABOVE—TWO FRIENDS—ONE AT LUMBERTON AND THE OTHER AT POWHATAN, IN RICHMOND COUNTY—HAVE FAVORED US WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE CAPTURE YESTERDAY OF POP OXENDINE, ONE OF THE NOTORIOUS GANG OF

Robeson county outlaws. From these we collate the following facts:

It seems that this Pop Oxendine, brother to Henderson Oxendine, lately hung at Lumberton, and Calvin Oxendine, now confined in jail at this place awaiting his trial, who is one of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, and on whom a price of \$1,000 has been set—\$500 by the county and \$500 by the State—was captured early yesterday morning, near Powhatan, (or No. 103) in Richmond county, on the line of the W. & C. R. R. R., by Mr. O. S. Renno, who resides at the above place.

Oxendine had been at work near Powhatan under the alias of Jim Cumbo, getting out staves in company with a young mulatto named Murdock Lowry. Mr. Renno happened to get a glimpse of him a few days since, and at once recognized him as the identical Pop Oxendine. He therefore, determined upon his capture, and, yesterday morning, captured by a young man named Solomon McLean, approached Oxendine as he was at work in the woods. Some little conversation passed, when Mr. Renno told the outlaw that he had come to arrest him, and, producing a pair of handcuffs, managed to secure him without resistance. He then proceeded to the depot and took the cars for this place. At Lumberton some of the authorities made a demand for the prisoner, but Mr. Renno refused to yield him up, as he had been captured in Richmond county. He then brought him to this place and lodged him in jail.

Too much credit cannot be attached to Mr. Renno for the quiet and successful manner in which he secured the prisoner, nor to the citizens of Robeson county, for allowing Oxendine to pass through their midst alive. They were willing that the law should take its course, and, by their actions, have not only reflected credit on themselves, but have conferred a benefit upon the people of the entire State. It is the best refutation that we have ever known of the slanders so industriously circulated against the peaceful and law-abiding character of our people.

Pop Oxendine is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and apparently about 30 years of age. He once escaped from the jail at Lumberton, and is therefore a dangerous character. It is said by some that he has been at work near Powhatan for some time past, and was not lately a member of the gang. The latter part of this statement is, however, contradicted by Henry Berry Lowry's wife, who says that he has been in regular co-operation with the gang.

Daily Journal 13th.

Mountaineers Ahoy!—O. H. Dockery on the War Path—Pass Him Around.

A note from a friend at Lumberton, received by yesterday's mail, informs us that Hon. O. H. Dockery spoke at Wadesboro' on last Saturday, and against Convention. In alluding to the announcement he had made of his intention to canvass the Mountain District (the Seventh) against Convention, he publicly stated that he was going up there, "just to scare them mountaineers, like hell, about Home-stead!"

Our friends in the mountains will look out for this gay deceiver, and will accord him the reception due to his eminent ability in the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain;" and to save him the trouble of formally announcing why he has honored them with a visit, let the Conservative press of the West fully ventilate the Honorable gentleman's honorable intentions.

A GOOD SHOWING.—A correspondent, writing to Messrs. Edwards & Hall, in this city, gives the following as the result of a trial of cotton on one acre of land, made by seven prominent planters in Columbus county, the following is the result:

S. W. Maulsby, 805 lbs. lint cotton net.
J. S. Pierce, 797 "
O. H. Powell, 767 "
J. W. Hall, 750 "
O. J. Smith, 624 "
Thos. Smith, 600 "
S. H. Pierce, 600 "

A total of 4,993 lbs. on the 7 acres, and an average of 714 lbs. to the acre.

Better still, 4 of the above acres produced 3,119 lbs., or, an average of SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY LBS.—TWO BALES—TO THE ACRE.

Who will top this?

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—We are glad to know that our friends in Columbus have set the ball in motion, and that they are fully alive to the issues involved in the present campaign.

The Conservative Nominating Convention was held at Whitwell last Saturday. It was attended by the people at large, as well as by the delegates, and was addressed by Col. W. M. Baldwin, Sheriff V. V. Richardson and W. H. Sellers, Esq. R. M. McRee, Esq., filled the chair and Messrs. Simon A. Barnes and J. W. Powell were the Secretaries. A committee appointed for the purpose of making a nomination reported the name of Captain John W. Ellis, whereupon that gentleman received the unanimous voice of the Convention.

Capt. Ellis then came forward and in a short speech gracefully accepted the call. We congratulate the people of Columbus county on their choice. It has fallen upon a true and tried son of the Old North and one who has before worn the harness for the good of his people. There is no more doubt of his election by a bare majority than there is of his ability to worthily sustain the trust confided to him.

The proceedings of the meeting will appear in full to-morrow.

A Kentucky lad took the three best prizes at a Canada Colloge. Tilton growth still more immoral, and discourteously learned of billiards. The Louisiana Chinese work well, and eat beef like Caucasians. A Kentucky German met a frailein, courted and married her, all in seventy-two hours.

The South and the Democratic Party.

RICHMOND, July 13th 1871.

To the Editor of the Journal:—I beg to dissent from the position taken by you in regard to the next Democratic National Convention. Unless I have mistaken your meaning, you think that the pride of the Southern people, as well as their true policy, forbid their being represented in the Convention, and they should content themselves with "a wise and masterly inactivity"—determined, however, to support the principles promulgated and the nominees put forward by the Convention. I cannot concur in these conclusions.

To my mind it is clear that the preservation of American liberty depends, in a very great degree, upon a speedy return to those "ancient landmarks which our fathers set," and this desirable end can only be attained by a restoration of the Democratic party to power. This party, as now composed, comprises nearly all the true friends of Constitutional liberty, which the degeneracy and corruptions of the times have left; and it is surely wisdom in its members to allow neither jealousy, the feelings of pride, impracticable adherence to past opinions, upon past subjects, nor sectional distrust, to distract the harmony of its councils or the unity of its action. All personal feelings—all differences upon points originating, or derived from, the issues of former years, should be subordinated to the great and pressing duty of placing the principles of the spoiled and usurping party in the keeping of those who have a sacred regard for the principles upon which its former greatness and prosperity were attained.

What would be the effect of declining to have delegates in the Convention? Would it not give a fatal stab to our national unity? Would it not be a practical acknowledgment, which would set up a word to the contrary, that the party had lost the confidence of one section of the country, and was, therefore, not to be trusted? Would it not cause us to lose the good opinions of the friends of the Constitution at the North, who, dignified as we may attempt to do, have, in their efforts to preserve their party, neglected their own success, and lost—when the serving word had produced a different result? Would it not cause a forfeiture of their sympathies? It seems so to me. If we would represent and advocate a set of principles set forth by a report, how can we stand forth and advocate the success of a sectional party, with any prospect but defeat ahead of us?

We must let judgment, not feeling, guide us. Our duty is to preserve the party, as the centre of the party depends upon us, and a refusal to co-operate in deliberation is practical disavowal. It is neither more nor less than holding out a threat, that if the Northern Democracy does not come up to us and advocate the principles we have set forth, we will fold our arms and give aid in the great battle which is to be fought. Our standard must be lowered. Living issues must take the place of dead ones, and our inscriptions on its folds must be "We must take it or we must lose it." We must content ourselves with a half loaf, if we cannot get a whole one, and the experience of the last few years must have convinced us that if the South does not come up to us, we shall get nothing but stones for our good intentions.

We cannot and ought not to expect the Democratic party at the North to concur with us in many of the opinions and feelings connected with the late war. We must, however, stand by the principles of men, "unties here and to the north born," who have yielded all the principles which they so valorously proclaimed and have embraced a "hideous monster" from a professed belief that it was "the best way to save a party." Some say that our own people are not so stupid, as we expect that the people of the North are better than they, and may not yield to the demands of the times? Far be it from me to say that. I believe, however, that the Democracy of the North have been reckless in their principles, and, as has already been said, have often jeopardized their success when a graceful yielding would have brought office and emolument. When we have yielded to such a course, we have lost the respect of the people, and, though we may have gained power, we have lost the respect of the people, and, though we may have gained power, we have lost the respect of the people.

But then it is said, although we stand aloof from the Convention, we shall nevertheless endorse its action by a support of its nominees. This is giving a pledge in advance, without being a party to the contract. I cannot agree to it, and honestly think it is asking too much of our people to expect them to give any assurances of support, unless they participate in the work which they are called upon to uphold. Our correspondence with, probably, give all the aid he can to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, but he desires the Convention to be entitled to his confidence by being composed of delegates from every Congressional District within the limits of the country. It is a not, he may as mere object of evil, maintain its action, but he will not pledge himself to do so. If, however, all the enemies of the Radical party shall get together and conspire for the public good, he has no hesitation in declaring that he will give his zealous aid towards carrying out the wishes of our National organization.

With such unity as would be produced by a free and equal interchange of opinion between friends in all parts of the country, I entertain no doubt of success and the consequent safety of the public liberties. If from a feeling of false pride, an overweening sensitiveness, we destroy the nationality of deliberation, I see nothing ahead but defeat and the loss of constitutional republicanism. These opinions are expressed in great deference to those whose positions and intelligence entitle their judgments to great weight, but they are sincerely entertained by one who yields to no man in the depth of his devotion to those principles in whose defense the South lost nearly all, save her honor. F. C. ANDERBERG.

A young lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform the ceremony, saying "He always throws out a feeling into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to be married unless it could be done in a style of gushing rhapsody."

The female writers of America are now furnishing a larger amount of reading matter to the magazines than ever before. The contributions are improving in quality also. Appleton's Journal thinks that preachers who speak of the "similitude of dress" of our grandmothers are not well